The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5132 號二十三百一千五第 日四十月三年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1874. 三拜禮 號九十二月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 28, VISAYAS, Spanish str., 214, D. de Tremoya, Manila 24th April, Ballast.—H. KIER.
April 28, CONTEST, Siam. bark, 386, Kruger, Bangkok March 25th, Rice.—CHINESE.
April 28, KATE WATERS, British bark, 580, W. Dowe, Manila April 13th, Ballast.—ORDER.
April 28, NINGPO, Brit. str., 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai 23rd April, and Amoy 27th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

April 28, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.
April 28, DELTA, str., for Shanghai.
April 28, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
April 28, AMOY, str., for Shanghai.
April 28, GLAUCUS, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 28TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per Nin-po, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—Governor of Hongkew, Mr. P. C. Welsh, Municipal-Consul; Mr. J. R. Coryell, American-Consul, Canton; Rev. J. Jargenson, and Mr. H. Evans, and 48 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Contest* reports left Bankok on 25th March, and had light variable winds throughout.

The British bark *Kate Waters* reports left Manila on 13th April; had light and variable winds throughout. Off Luzon Coast, passed the British bark *Elizabeth Nicholson*. On the 25th instant, passed a German barque name unknown.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai 23rd April, at 5 a.m.; arrived at Amoy at 4 p.m., on the 25th, and sailed at 4 p.m., on the 27th; had light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage; at 5.30 a.m., on the 28th, passed the steamships *Chinkiang* and *Hailoong*, off Breaker Point. At 4 p.m., passed the steamships *Amoy* and *Yattung*, off Single Island; passed the steamships *Glaucus* and *Delta*, off Nine Pins, also a barque, bound South, at 9 a.m.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6th, str. Mariveles from Amoy; 8th, str. Paragua from Singapore; 11th, Noemi from Newcastle; 12th, Lady Elizabeth from Shanghai, Alvesa from Hongkong; 13th, Alhambra from Hongkong, Marie Louise from Newcastle; 14th, Harkaway from Sydney; 15th, Arista from Newcastle; 16th, Spanish Man-of-war Marquis de la Victoria from Hongkong; 17th, Maria Fidela from Cardiff, Sumatra from Hongkong, Criterion from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 4th, Charles Marion for Melbourne via Iloilo, str. Penny for Singapore; 7th, Belted Will for New York; str. Mariveles for Hongkong and Amoy, str. Formosa for Hongkong and Amoy; 13th, Gravina for Molucca, Kate Waters for Hongkong, Victory for Sydney via Iloilo; 15th, str. Leonor for Hongkong and Amoy.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogratum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Sylvia (s)	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Aracan	London	March 3
Star of China	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Glenearn (s)	Glasgow	March 9
Achilles (s)	Liverpool	March 10
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 2 P.M.
Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, having been resigned by Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Quinson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Wessung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWATT.

Ad. Andre, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART. }

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCCLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491. Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAN-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, Bonham Strand West.
3m 362 Hongkong, 8th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

CHAS. J. GAPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG and THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, as Merchants and Commission Agents at Hongkong and Saïgon, under the Style of A. G. HOGG & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm in Liquidation.

The business will be continued as heretofore at Hongkong, by the said T. G. LINSTEAD (including the Agency of the Sun Fire Office), under his own name, and at Saïgon by the said A. G. HOGG, under the style of A. G. HOGG & Co.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
9d 623 Hongkong, 22th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. HERMANN STOLTENFOOT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.

HESSE & Co.
tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.
2m 618 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to

G. VON OVERBECK,
8, Pedder's Hill.
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace,
No. 13, Gage Street,
" 8, Gough Street,
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.

No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to

H. N. COOPER.
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or MESSRS. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st May.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having 9 Rooms, and a fine view of the Harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at

No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 527 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 456 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Gage Street. Possession from 1st April next.

Apply to
M. DE CARVALHO.
tf 446 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
No. 20, PRAYA CENTRAL,

THE OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. PAUL EHLERS & Co.

Apply to
J. LEMBRE,
Attorney for PAUL EHLERS.
tf 568 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.

YEE CHONG LOONG,
Honam, Canton.
1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

MARKS AND CHAPMAN,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG,
HAVE FOR SALE
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLASSICAL MUSIC, COMIC SONGS, SACRED DUETS, &c.
STRINGS, and all other SUNDRIES.
PIANOFORTES TUNED, and all OTHER INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED.
LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE or VIOLONCELLO.
INSTRUMENTS BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
1m 566 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 29th April, 1874, at noon, at the VICTORIA HOTEL, Praya Central,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, BILLIARD TABLE, BAR FIXTURES, &c.

Comprising: Marble-top SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, TEA BOYS, COUCHES, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, ENGRAVINGS, Oil PAINTINGS, MIRROR, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, Marble-top Toilet TABLE and GLASS, Card TABLES, CARPET, Ice CHEST, CLOCKS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

And,

A First-class Full Size BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls and Cues complete, by THURSTON.

Also,

SUNDRY STORES.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
625 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 29th April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
To close Sundry Consignments,—

72	Cases	HOCK.
96	"	BRANDY.
153	"	CLARET.
7	"	CHABLIS.
18	"	BURGUNDY.
50	"	CHAMPAGNE.
14	"	SHERRY.
3	"	VERMOUTH.
3	"	GINGER BRANDY.
2½	"	CHERRY CORDIAL.

Catalogues will be issued, and Samples will be on view on the morning of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

610 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 30th April, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Assorted Toilet SOAP.
" PEN-KNIVES.
W. SAUCE.
SALAD OIL.
VINEGAR.
Printed Border HANDKERCHIEFS.
American Chewing TOBACCO.
Cavalry SWORDS.
Japanese SWORDS.
Straw HATS.
Wine CASKS.

Also,

An Invoice of TOYS.

And,

To close a Consignment,—

10 Casks CLARET.
40 Cases MUSCATEL WINE.
30 " BRANDY.
30 " CHAMPAGNE, Grand Cremant.
25 " CLARET, Pauillac Medoc.
25 " do. Monis.
25 " do. La Marque.
25 " CHAMPAGNE COGNAC.

And Sundry OTHER GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
640 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE NINETEENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 30th April, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.
639 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of H. S. GEARY, Esq., The Albany, on

MONDAY,
the 4th May, 1874, at Noon,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Room SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTAND and SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
626 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 6th May, 1874, at Noon, at the HOTEL D'EUROPE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., comprising Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Green Rep Covered Spring Bottom COUCHES, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, Pier GLASSES, Marble CLOCKS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, FENDERS and IRONS, Centre CARPETS, Round Centre TABLES, Velvet Table COVERS, Arm CHAIRS, Dining TABLES, WHATNOTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, CHRISTOFLE'S PLATED WARE, Metal BLANC CUTLERY, Table CLOTHS, NAPKINS, PUNKAHS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.

Also,

A PIANO, by CHICKERING.

And,

One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
631 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have authorised Mr. E. C. RAY to sign Bills of Lading for us, as Agents of the above Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Stafa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ %, on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Side-wheel Steamer *FEI WAN* commenced on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., to run daily as a FERRY BOAT between Hongkong and Kowloon Shore, stopping at Tse-kok-tsai and Yow-ma-tee.

She will start from the Company's Wharf at Hongkong at 6 A.M., and correspond with the arrivals and departures of the Company's Steamers to and from Macao and Canton, and make intermediate trips.

FARES.

To or from Tse-kok-tsai, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.

To or from Yow-ma-tee, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.

Cabin Fare for Europeans, 15 cents.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
605 Hongkong, 21st April, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to	10 per cent. of Ammonia.	Nitrogen equal to	20 per cent. of Ammonia.
Soluble Insoluble	Guano Residue	Soluble Insoluble	Guano Residue

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallisable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

Intimations.

BAKER & CO.,
GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, COURT DRESS MAKERS, AND MILLINERS,
24, QUEEN'S ROAD,
647] HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the Seatholders of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be held at the Vestry, TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees and an Auditor for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer under the Provisions of Clauses 4, 15, and 16 of Ordinance 2 of 1847.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee, and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.
11d 592 Hongkong, 18th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGE TO SANCHOAN,
(THE ISLAND WHERE SAINT FRANCIS OF XAVIER WAS BURIED.)

THE Steamer *KIUKIANG* will leave the Company's Wharf on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of May, at 9 o'clock P.M., for the above place, and return from there at about 1 o'clock P.M. on SUNDAY, the 3rd. The Catholics wishing to join the Pilgrimage may obtain Tickets of Passage from the very Rev. G. BURGHIGNOLI or the Undersigned, at $4 each. Those, from Macao and Canton, who are desirous to join the Pilgrimage, will have their passage free from and to those places, and they will have to show their Pilgrimage Tickets to the Purser on board of the steamer they come in.

Regarding Meals, each can take his own, or arrangement must be made with the Purser on board.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
8d 630 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH,

BUILT in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order. 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat cabin above, capable of holding 20 persons. Draught of water, 3 ft. Complete, with Equipment of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.

Also,

A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE,
By Chubb, London,
Measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

For further particulars, apply to

L. A. DE CHAGA,
Royal Hotel, Macao.
15d 622 Macao, 23rd April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music to the German Club "Feutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 162 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co.	EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LABISZ.	WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.

CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5132 號二十三百一千五第 日四十月三年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1874. 三拜禮 號九十二月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 28, VISAYAS, Spanish str., 214, D. de Tremoya, Manila 24th April, Ballast.—H. KIER.
April 28, CONTEST, Siam. bark, 386, Kraner, Bangkok March 25th, Rice.—CHINESE.
April 28, KATE WATERS, British bark, 580, W. Dowe, Manila April 13th, Ballast.—ORDER.
April 28, NINGPO, Brit. str., 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai 23rd April, and Amoy 27th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

April 28, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.
April 28, DELTA, str., for Shanghai.
April 28, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
April 28, AMOY, str., for Shanghai.
April 28, GLAUCUS, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 28TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Nin po*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—Governor of Hongkew, Mr. P. C. Weist, Municipal-Consul; Mr. J. R. Coryell, American-Consul, Canton; Rev. J. Jurgenson, and Mr. H. Evans, and 48 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Contest* reports left Bangkok on 25th March, and had light variable winds throughout.

The British bark *Kate Waters* reports left Manila on 13th April; had light and variable winds throughout. Off Luzon Coast, passed the British bark *Elizabeth Nicholson*. On the 25th instant, passed a German barque name unknown.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai 23rd April, at 5 a.m.; arrived at Amoy at 4 p.m., on the 25th, and sailed at 4 p.m., on the 27th; had light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage; at 5.30 a.m., on the 28th, passed the steamships *Chinkiang* and *Haitoong*, off Breaker Point. At 4 p.m., passed the steamships *Amoy* and *Yottung*, off Single Island; passed the steamships *Glaucus* and *Delta*, off Nine Pins, also a barque, bound South, at 9 a.m.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6th, str. Mariveles from Amoy; 8th, str. Paragua from Singapore; 11th, Noemi from Newcastle; 12th, Lady Elizabeth from Shanghai, Alavesa from Hongkong; 13th, Alhambra from Hongkong, Maria Louisa from Newcastle; 14th, Harkaway from Sydney; 15th, Arista from Newcastle; 16th, Spanish Man-of-war Marquis de la Victoria from Hongkong; 17th, Maria Fidela from Cardiff, Sumatra from Hongkong, Criterion from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 4th, Charles Maureau for Melbourne via Iloilo; str. Panay for Singapore; 7th, Belted Will for New York; str. Mariveles for Hongkong and Amoy, str. Formosa for Hongkong and Amoy; 13th, Grazina for Moluccas, Kate Waters for Hongkong, Victory for Sydney via Iloilo; 15th; str. Leonor for Hongkong and Amoy.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanna	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Sylvia (s)	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Aracan	London	March 3
Star of China	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Glenearn (s)	Glasgow	March 9
Achilles (s)	Liverpool	March 10
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16

Auction Sales to-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, having been resigned by Messrs. MACEWEN, PRICKEL & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neaps, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, relmetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. S. Cordeiro, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts, at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4½ " "
" 12 " 5 " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH,
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAN-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
CHAS. J. GAPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG and THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, as Merchants and Commission Agents at Hongkong and Saigon, under the Style of A. G. Hogg & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm in Liquidation.

The business will be continued as heretofore at Hongkong, by the said T. G. LINSTEAD (including the Agency of the Sun Fire Office), under his own name, and at Saigon by the said A. G. Hogg, under the style of A. G. Hogg & Co.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
9d 623 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. HERMANN STOLTENFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.
HESSE & Co.
tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 298 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

G. O'ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS.)
DENTIST.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
8, *Peddar's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BATH BUILDING; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to
H. N. COOPER.
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or MESSRS. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET.
Possession on 1st May.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having 9 Rooms, and a fine view of the Harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 527 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 456 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Gage Street. Possession from 1st April next.
Apply to
M. DE CARVALHO.
tf 446 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
No. 20, PRAYA CENTRAL,

THE OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. PAUL EHLERS & Co.
Apply to
J. LEMBKE,
Attorney for PAUL EHLERS.
tf 568 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.
YEE CHONG LOONG,
Honam, Canton.
1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

MARKS AND CHAPMAN,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG,
HAVE FOR SALE
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CLASSICAL MUSIC, COMIC SONGS,
SACRED DUETS, &c.
STRINGS, and all other SUNDRIES.
PIANOFORTES TUNED, and all OTHER INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED.
LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE or VIOLONCELLO.
INSTRUMENTS BOUGHT OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
1m 566 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1900 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 29th April, 1874, at noon, at the VICTORIA HOTEL, Praya Central,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, BILLIARD TABLE, BAR FIXTURES, &c.,
Comprising: Marble-top SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, TEA BOYS, COUCHES, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, ENGRAVINGS, Oil PAINTINGS, MIRROR, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, Marble-top Toilet TABLE and GLASS, Card TABLES, CARPET, Ice CHEST, CLOCKS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
And,
A First-class Full Size BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls and Cues complete, by THURSTON.
Also,
SUNDRY STORES,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
625 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 29th April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
To close Sundry Consignments,—
72 Cases HOCK.
96 " BRANDY.
153 " CLARET.
7 " CHABLIS.
18 " BURGUNDY.
59 " CHAMPAGNE.
14 " SHERRY.
3 " VERMOUTH.
3 " GINGER BRANDY.
2½ " CHERRY CORDIAL.
Catalogues will be issued, and Samples will be on view on the morning of Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
610 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 30th April, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Assorted Toilet SOAP.
" PEN-KNIVES.
W. SAUCE.
SALAD OIL.
VINEGAR.
Printed Border HANDKERCHIEFS.
American Chewing TOBACCO.
Cavalry SWORDS.
Japanese SWORDS.
Straw HATS.
Wine CASKS.
Also,
An Invoice of TOYS.
And,
To close a Consignment,—
10 Casks CLARET.
40 Cases MUSCATEL WINE.
30 " BRANDY.
30 " CHAMPAGNE, Grand Cremant.
25 " CLARET, Pauillac Medoc.
25 " do. Medis.
25 " do. La Marque.
25 " CHAMPAGNE COGNAC.
And Sundry OTHER GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
649 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE NINETEENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 30th April, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
639 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of H. S. GEARY, Esq., The Albany, on
MONDAY,
the 4th May, 1874, at Noon,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Room SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, WASHSTAND and SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
626 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th May, 1874, at Noon at the HOTEL D'EUROPE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., comprising Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Green Rep Covered Spring Bottom COUCHES, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, Pier GLASSES, Marble CLOCKS, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, FENDERS and IRONS, Centre CARPETS, Round Centre TABLES, Velvet Table COVERS, Arm CHAIRS, Dining TABLES, WHATNOTS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, CHRISTOFLE'S PLATED WARE, Metal BLANE, CUTLERY, Table CLOTHS, NAPKINS, PUNKAHS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.
Also,
A PIANO, by CHICKERING.
And,
One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
631 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have authorised Mr. E. C. RAY to sign Bills of Lading for us, as Agents of the above Company.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 515 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23½ %, on two-thirds (2/3ds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Side-wheel Steamer *FEI WAN* commenced on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., to run daily as a FERRY BOAT between Hongkong and Kowloon Shore, stopping at Tse-kok-tsui and Yow-ma-tee.

She will start from the Company's Wharf at Hongkong at 6 A.M., and correspond with the arrivals and departures of the Company's Steamers to and from Macao and Canton, and make intermediate trips.

FARES.

To or from Tse-kok-tsui, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.
To or from Yow-ma-tee, 5 cents, main deck; 10 cents, upper deck.
Cabin Fare for Europeans, 15 cents.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
605 Hongkong, 21st April, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallisable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 182] [Feb. 1.

Intimations.

BAKER & CO.,
GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, COURT DRESS MAKERS, AND MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
647] HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the Seatholders of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be held at the Vestry, TOMORROW, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees and an Auditor for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer under the Provisions of Clauses 4, 15, and 16 of Ordinance 2 of 1847.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee, and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.
11d 592 Hongkong, 18th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGE TO SANCHOAN,
(THE ISLAND WHERE SAINT FRANCIS OF XAVIER WAS BURIED.)

THE Steamer *KIUKIANG* will leave the Company's Wharf on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of May, at 9 o'clock P.M., for the above place, and return from there at about 1 o'clock P.M. on SUNDAY, the 3rd. The Catholics wishing to join the Pilgrimage may obtain Tickets of Passage from the very Rev. G. BURGHIGNOLI or the Undersigned, at $4 each. Those, from Macao and Canton, who are desirous to join the Pilgrimage, will have their passage free from and to those places, and they will have to shew their Pilgrimage Tickets to the Purser on board of the steamer they come in.

Regarding Meals, each one take his own, or arrangement must be made with the Purser on board.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
3d 630 Hongkong, 25th April, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH,
BUILT in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat cabin above, capable of holding 20 persons. Draught of water, 3 ft. Complete, with Equipment of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.
Also,
A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE,
By Chubb, London,
Measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high; 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
For further particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Royal Hotel, Macao.
10d 622 Macao, 23rd April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music of the German Club "Frohsinn," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c. please address, care of MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co.; or MESSRS. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 167 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.
JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LAEISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $35,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 20 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Per "Anadyr."
T in diamond, 3..... 1 case Merchandise.
F, BT in diamond, C, 1421, 1424, 1452, } 3 bales do.
Hongkong

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 29TH, 1874.

As already observed, the action which was taken by the Chinese gunboat with reference to the seizure of some interesting and important considerations. We have first to enquire whether the Chinese cruisers are properly speaking gunboats at all; next whether the affair was one for action on the part of the Chinese Authorities; and, finally, whether under the actual circumstances, the action which the gunboat did take was not an insult both to this Colony and to Peru.

The first point is one which has been often enough discussed, but has up to the present time never been thoroughly cleared up. The exact position of the Chinese so-called men-of-war has always been a matter of doubt and we believe that, notwithstanding that they fly a quasi-national flag they are not in any sense Imperial vessels, but belong to the local Viceroys, and not to the central authorities. The point is not of very great importance so long as their operations are confined mainly to revenue purposes, and the matter, though one of a somewhat delicate character, has not hitherto been very closely questioned. It, however, assumes a very different aspect when these men-of-war or cruisers whichever they may be, take upon themselves to perform duties which are exclusively the prerogative of men-of-war, and for which the nation to which such men-of-war belong is held responsible. When we find these vessels assuming a position of this kind, we are called upon to ascertain precisely what is their status in China. If they are merely revenue cruisers, the Peking Government might ignore all national responsibility with regard to them, and supposing they were guilty of an infringement of international law, the nation aggrieved might find itself shuffled from pillar to post, and unable to fix the responsibility either upon the provincial authorities on the one hand, or those at Peking on the other. Another very important point which arises in this connection is whether the foreigners who are employed upon them are entitled to be so employed. If the vessels are merely revenue cruisers, there is nothing against it, but if they are men-of-war the case is totally different, and foreigners aiding them in their operations at once come under the various provisions made in different countries to prevent breaches of neutrality. British subjects who take part in warlike operations either for or against the Emperor of China are liable to a heavy penalty, and to deportation in terms of the last order in Council made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, and other countries have similar laws which could be enforced if necessary. These considerations are sufficient to show that some very important questions are raised by the revenue cruisers coming out in full man-of-war style and doing gunboat work for the Chinese officials. Supposing that they made a seizure of a foreign vessel their authority would undoubtedly be at once challenged, and it may be questioned even whether in the case which has actually occurred, the Chinese gunboat was justified in acting as she did. It would, of course, be very difficult to substantiate a case against her, as the affair having ended in smoke, it would be difficult to show that she was not, in the main, acting in her capacity of a revenue cruiser, and if so, she might creep out of any responsibility which might have been incurred. At the same time, it is certainly something new to find Chinese gunboats overhauling foreign steamers, and if the customs cruisers are about to undertake such duties, they will have to be very certain both of their own authority for acting at all and of the grounds upon which they undertake to stop a foreign steamer upon any given occasion. We venture to think that if the Chinese gunboat had stopped an American, French, German, or English vessel in the same way in which she stopped the *Florencia*, a pretty smart diplomatic correspondence would have at once ensued with the Chinese Authorities at Peking; and some interesting facts have come out as to the exact status of these vessels. Peru may be a comparatively small nation, and may not be on the most friendly terms with China, but that is no reason why she should be treated with anything short of what is due to all nations according to international law; and we think the boarding her, as distinguished merely from watching her, undoubtedly was a line of action which cannot be held to be warranted.

But the question which next arises is upon what grounds the Chinese felt justified in acting in the matter. If they had actually found the vessel engaged in contravening the laws of China they would have been justified in boarding her, but surely until that was the case, they should have contented themselves with simply watching as to what took place. If there was reason to suspect anything wrong, it was the part of the Chinese to communicate it to this Government, and leave the affair for them to look after. As it was, an assumption has been made that it is necessary for Chinese gunboats to overhaul vessels leaving Hongkong in order to prevent malpractices, as to shipping coolies. If once this principle be admitted, the next thing that we shall hear of is that vessels belonging to ourselves or to some nation not quite disposed to put up with such cavalier treatment, have been served in the same way. It was certainly the part of the Chinese Authorities to give the Colony the credit of seeing that everything was in due order when the vessel left, and if such was the case, she surely had no earthly grounds for stopping her and boarding her until she found her doing something illegal outside the jurisdiction. If she had seen her actually taking coolies on board, the case would have been entirely different; but she did not wait for this, and has placed herself in the very bold position of having stopped the vessel of a friendly power leaving a friendly port upon bare rumour and suspicion. If the Chinese have not thereby infringed the rules of international courtesy, it is quite clear that they have gone as near to doing so as is possible; and it would assuredly be well that the status of the Chinese gunboats as Imperial war vessels were accurately defined before they enter upon operations of so delicate and hazardous a character. The assumption of these vessels is gradually becoming something unprecedented, and it is time we understood what their position really is. It is bad enough to have to put up with the vagaries as revenue cruisers; but if they are to be permitted to take upon themselves the functions of men-of-war, we ought to make certain that they possess that status, and that the Emperor of China can be held responsible for their actions. If they are men-of-war, foreigners have a right to serve in them; if they are not, they are no right to stop vessels except for purposes of revenue, and even for those purposes, it is doubtful whether they are justified in the particular line of action they frequently adopt.

The Spanish steamer *Vizcaya*, which arrived yesterday, is the late steamer *Fire Dart*, which formerly belonged to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company.

The subjoined eminently lucid letter was received yesterday. The only allusions to the Manila Lottery, in this paper, were one or two paragraphs concerning the winners, and we certainly learn for the first time that giving a piece of news of that description is illegal:—

"Crown Solicitor's Office,
28th April, 1874.

"Dear Sir,—It having been brought to the notice of the Government that references are often made in your newspaper to the Manila Lotteries, I have been desired to inform you that the same are illegal, and to request, therefore, that the same may be discontinued in the future.

"I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,
"EDMUND SHARP.

"To the Publisher of the *Daily Press*."

We are informed that a very extraordinary affair has taken place just outside the harbour. A telegram came in on Monday night from Cape D'Aguilar to the effect that a disturbance was going on between either pirates or mandarin junks, and a fleet of merchant junks bound to Hongkong. One account of the matter is that the vessels which were fired upon, were arrested for the purpose of obtaining a squeeze from them. The police took the matter in hand, and we believe it is now being investigated. It seems something new for mandarin junks to be firing upon traders so close to the harbour, and it is high time something were done to bring the cruisers to order.

SUPREME COURT.

28th April.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRAMSTON.

T. M. BROWN v. M. W. BOYD, $300.—In this case, adjourned from last Wednesday, His Honour delivered the following judgment:—I am unable to see anything in the circumstances of this case to relieve the defendant from the liability he incurred, when he agreed, through his broker, to purchase these shares at par, in July, 1870. It is true that the shares were not immediately transferable, but I take it that as soon as the two brokers had settled the terms of sale, a contract arose binding the plaintiff to part with, and the defendant to accept, the whole interest of the plaintiff in those shares, whatever it might be; in other words, the defendant agreed thenceforth to take the place of the plaintiff in respect of the shares, and having done so, the law implies that he also promised to indemnify the plaintiff from all future liability upon them. The plaintiff remained upon the register, and therefore the Company looked to him for future calls; and accordingly having been compelled to pay $700 and interest, and the defendant not having repaid him when requested, the plaintiff now brings this suit to recover the amount as damages for a breach of defendant's promise to indemnify. This is an action for damage, not a suit for specific performance, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to consider Mr. Bareton's objection that the Court is not competent in its Summary Jurisdiction to entertain such a suit. A purchaser of shares cannot get rid of liability to indemnify his seller by passing the shares over to another, but he has a similar right to be held harmless by the person to whom he sells, and the defendant must look to Gibson to repay him. I do not think that the plaintiff has, as was argued, lost his remedy by his own neglect in omitting to send to the defendant notice of the several calls when made, and thereby preventing the defendant from calling upon Gibson to provide for them. The defendant must be taken to have known of his own liability to the plaintiff, and if he chose to remain quiet for three years, instead of taking steps to protect himself by getting Gibson placed on the register, he has only himself to blame. The case of Humble and Langston, cited for the defendant, is a decision in his favour, but the judgment was given in 1841, and cannot now be accepted as a binding authority in face of the many cases that during the last thirty years have been decided the other way. That case proceeded upon the assumption that the person on the register received the profits of the shares, and was, I believe, the earliest case upon the respective rights of vendors and purchasers of shares in cases where the transfer being in blank is void as a deed, the point for which the case is still cited in the text book. The decisions in Hibblewhite v. McMorine, and Sayles v. Blane do not apply to the present case. I think, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the $700 paid for calls, and $55 for interest, but he also claims $72 for law costs incurred, as I understand, by the Company in enforcing their demand; he clearly had no defence, and a man has no right, because he has an indemnity, to protract proceedings, and put the person guaranteeing to a useless expense. This sum I cannot allow, but there will be judgment for the plaintiff for $755 and costs.

CHASTEL v. H. MAY, $250.—Mr. Wotton appeared for plaintiff and said the claim was for balance of account on money lent. Defendant was absent from the Colony.—Mr. Maclean having proved service, Mr. E. C. Chastel, merchant, said he advanced, on the 29th October, to defendant, who was a hotel-keeper, $450. He had received three instalments, and the balance claimed was still owing.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

FAN-A-MOI v. YEONG-ASING $29.20—Defendant did not appear. Plaintiff said the amount was owing for money lent to assist defendant to build a boat. After the examination of several witnesses, His Honour dismissed the summons.

LAI FING AND ANOTHER v. E. ESTARICO, $288.40—Mr. Wotton appeared for defendant, and asked for an adjournment for a week, to allow him to go over the accounts. Mr. Holmes, who appeared for plaintiff, opposed the application, but his Honour granted it.

YOW CHEONG-TAI v. HOP-LOI, $300.—Mr. Holmes appeared for plaintiff; defendant did not appear. The claim was in respect of an agreement as to the ownership of a junk. Defendant had gone away, and the plaintiff's object was to get power to hold the junk. As it turned out that he had a share in the vessel, His Honour thought he had power to hold it without an order of the court, and dismissed the summons.

W. M. DEANE v. MAK-LOI, $50.—This was a claim against the defendant as security for the interpreter, Ho-chi-kung, who was recently convicted of extortion at the police court. Inspector Horscpool proved that the interpreter was a member of the police force, and produced the bond entered into by defendant, and the depositions taken at the trial.

Defendant said that the interpreter had only asked him to become security for three months, and that he never thought he would commit such a crime.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

28th April.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

DESTROYING TREES.

Chinese constable, No. 204, Wong-a-kum, charged a Chinese named Low-a-sin, with cutting down and destroying a tree at the back of Wanchai.

Defendant said he only dug the earth to get at a piece of root, for medicine.

Complainant said the defendant cut the tree down in order to get at the whole of the root produced. The knife and cut tree he also produced.

Mr. Mitchell told defendant that he had resolved to make use of the power vested in him by Ordinance to prevent the destruction of trees, so scarce in the Colony. He would be flogged ten strokes at the scene.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Sergeant Rivers No. 31, stationed at Wanchi, charged four Chinese named Chun-a-sow, Wong-a-chew, Wong-a-suey, and Wong-tin-foot, with being suspicious characters dangerous to the peace and residents of the colony, having found them in houses in Taiwan-street.

Complainant said that a Chinese woman came to him and made a report that a man had informed her that her house was to be attacked that night by burglars. He went with her, and she pointed out the fourth defendant. The fourth defendant pointed out the other defendants as the parties who intended making an attempt to commit burglary, he also pointed out two daggers, the same produced, concealed under a heap of ashes in the first defendants' house. The first and fourth defendants were recognised as having been in gaol before.

Leung-a-sew, a Chinese woman, said that on the evening of the 27th instant, she was aroused by a knock at her door, and going to the window the fourth defendant said "Open the door I want to give you something." She opened the door and he informed her that a Chinese in the next house contemplated breaking through the wall into her house to commit a burglary. She accordingly called an Indian watchman to keep a look out, as she had heard there were thieves in the next house. She went next morning to report at the Police-station, and the defendants were arrested.

An Indian watchman in Taiwan-street, deposed to the information he received, and kept a lookout. He knew there were thieves in Taiwan-street, and he made the report on Sunday last, when some Chinese were sent to arrest them, but the thieves got wind and were gone before they arrived.

First defendant said he had been in the colony before. He had been altogether about three months in gaol. The second defendant said he was a stranger in the colony, having only come lately, and having no place to stay he was compelled to take shelter in the first defendant's coolie house. The third defendant said he was only in the colony since March last, looking for employment, neither of them knew anything of the case. Fourth defendant said he was a cook from Macao, but now unemployed. On the 24th instant, the first defendant spoke to him about his intention to break into a house, and asked him to assist. He told him the house was that of the second witness, and he would carry out his plan on the night of the 27th. He told him he would not, as it was unlawful. On the night in question, the first defendant did go into the next house to carry out his plan, and he went and gave the woman the information. He also gave the Indian watchman notice. The reason why first defendant asked him to assist was because, as he was stopping in his house, he thought he was a thief too. He admitted he had been in gaol, but it was only for fighting.

The first defendant said that the daggers belonged to the head coolie of the house.

The case was then remanded to Thursday.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

P.C. John Matheson No. 97, summoned the owners of licensed sampans Nos. 1,067 and 1,177, for, on the 26th instant, unlawfully obstructing the fairway for steamers in the harbour against the provisions of Section XVIII, Ordinance 1 of 1862.

First defendant, who denied that his boat, being a family boat stationed at Tung-lingchow was near a steamer, had his case remanded; the second defendant, who denied that his boat obstructed, was fined 50 cents, in default one day's imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Inspector O'Brien, summoned the occupant of house No. 74, Hollywood-road, for obstructing Cleverly-street by depositing a quantity of stones there.

Defendant, who said he had no room for them elsewhere, was fined $5.

P.C. No. 522, summoned the occupant of house No. 50, Bonham Strand, for unlawfully packing sugar thereon, for which offence, admitted by the defendant, he was fined $5.

P.C. 522, summoned the occupant of house No. 130, Jervois-street, for obstructing the footpath by spreading out a quantity of shoes to dry; for which offence he was fined $1.

The rest of the cases, though numerous, were of a trivial nature.

The child who cried for an hour didn't get it.

Count Waldeck, painter, residing in Paris, has just arrived at the great age of 108 years. The old gentleman is in excellent health.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 20th March, 1874.

HOME.

Parliament met yesterday for the first time for despatch of business, when of course the Queen's speech was read. You will observe that matters passed very quietly and comfortably. Mr. Gladstone declared that the voice of the people had been pronounced with decision and emphasis, and that no factious opposition would be resorted to by him in obstructing the policy of the party in power. Mr. Disraeli accepted this dictum cordially and cheerfully. The movement of the address to the Throne upon the speech was carried *nem. con.*, though I believe to-day there is to be a supplemental place in the shape of an Irish "home rule" amendment.

It will be observed by a perusal of the Queen's speech, that Ministers promise very little. Nothing in the shape of reaction, or of undoing any of the acts of the late administration, is even remotely hinted at, nor can such a course be contemplated or entertained. Again, all allusion to finance is entirely avoided. "The delay and expense attending the transfer of land" are declared to have long been felt "as a reproach to our system." The late Judicature Bill, blending the administration of law and equity, is recommended to be extended to Ireland. Some trivial changes in the Scotch law are suggested, and the Masters' and Servants' Act is to be placed in the hands of a Royal Commission with a view to its being remodelled. These are all the topics touched upon in the speech, except the Bengal famine, which the present administration are dealing with much more vigorously than did the last. All party questions whatever are skilfully eschewed, and a policy of repose and reflection, if not of inactivity, indicated. I really think this is right, for I have been under the conviction for some time that Parliament should be prorogued for at least two years, except for the purpose of discussing the budget. I think that must be the general opinion which will fully account for the result of the general election.

With respect to financial affairs, a number of deputations have been calling on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging him to relieve from taxation the various interests which they respectively represented. Sir Stafford Northcote heard all they had to say, argued matters with them very fairly, and promised to give their views ample consideration. What he means to do with the six or seven millions surplus cannot be remotely conjectured from any expression he used, or from any circumstance that has leaked out. No doubt the Income tax must be subjected to the pruning knife, but I fancy that more will be done in lopping off its irritating provisions, and in rendering its collection easier, than in reducing its rate.

On the other hand, the free traders have a very strong argument, which is this. Take the article of sugar for example. The cheaper it can be sold, the greater is the consumption, that may be taken for an axiom, and, of course, the lower the duty the cheaper can it be sold. Now, all countries which produce sugar, require machinery which is made in England, and they require capital, which they borrow in England. Thus connected with us, they take as much from us in the shape of manufactures, &c., as they can afford to pay for, so that in a word, the larger our dealings are with them, the larger theirs are with us. Consequently whilst a reduction in the Income tax only benefits those who are liable to the impost, a reduction in the duty of sugar benefits the whole nation, not only in giving the people cheap sugar, but in the stimulus conferred on the manufacturing interests. Of the soundness of the theory there really can be no doubt, but, then the question arises, whether the present strain on our labour market is not quite as much as it ought to be, and whether we should not keep a few cards in our hands to play off, when our extended capacity for production shall have found its level.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The Ashantee war is over, and the troops have commenced to arrive. There is little to add to my last advices. Captain Glover with the force he had under him, about 600 men, following the steps of his subordinate Captain Sartorius, passed through Coomassie and joined Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Prah. He found the capital deserted, and met with no obstruction whatever. King Koffee sent him some golden presents, begging him to insist upon certain of the revolted chiefs returning to their allegiance. Captain G. returned the presents and referred Koffee to Sir Garnet. The King has not paid any more of the indemnity, nor do I think he will do so. His object in sending the 1,000 oz. of gold to Sir Garnet was no doubt to add effect to the request that the defection of the revolted tribes might be stopped. The cruel monster seems to be doished, as of course every tyrant must be who has lost his prestige.

We cannot yet count up our losses. The 23rd Fusiliers, the only corps as yet landed, left three months ago 650 strong, and only mustered 503 yesterday. How many of the deficiencies are fatal I do not know, but I should add that they formed the reserve, and that little more than half were landed. Our losses from sickness will be enormous.

Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, went to the Gold Coast as correspondent of the *New-York Herald*. He managed to obtain a copy of the treaty submitted to King Koffee, before any of the correspondents of the London papers. This was printed in New York before it appeared here, and was transmitted to the *Telegraph* by cable. This sounds funny, but really I am glad of it, as I consider that discovery of Livingstone has never been sufficiently acknowledged.

Mr. Stanley is now in London. He is publishing the History of two wars—that of Abyssinia, and that of Ashantee. I suppose they will be very complimentary to England, as indeed they are highly creditable. The *Times* croaks awfully over these affairs. I think they keep one hands in and teach us the horrors of war without tasting the bitter dregs. Besides, to commerce they confer the greatest benefits. How this Cape Coast affair will result I cannot pretend to predict, but I should hope that the price of our protection will be estimated by acres of land cleared of the bush. Land so cleared will grow anything tropical. We can buy all that can be spared, and thus both commerce and agriculture can be established. For instance, suppose a tribe should consist of 10,000 men, let the price of our protection be the clearing and cultivation of 500 acres per annum! It is clear that the all pervading bush is the curse of the country.

FRANCE.

In France, matters are going on so badly that an explosion cannot be far off. The Republicans are convinced that MacMahon's seven years' term is simply a pretext to keep matters quiet until the Royalists can so arrange their plans as to run their candidate in. Now the Government are continually punishing republican journalists and others, for attacking the present anomalous state of things, but they never punish the Monarchists for urging a restoration. Last Wednesday, the republican party moved the Assembly by putting the two following questions. "Will any attempt at a monarchical restoration during the next seven years be considered contrary to law? Is any attempt to change the Government to be considered an offence?" These questions formed the conclusion of a splendid speech by M. Challemel-Lacour, which was so well balanced and courteous that it could not be muzzled. In fact, so much sensation did it create that it caused nearly half-an-hour's pause in the proceedings. Then the Duc de Broglie declined to reply to the question on the ground that he could not declare whether such or such things were contrary to law when the law relating to them does not exist. That is to say, where there is no law there is no transgression. This equivocating brought up an Ultramontane, who said that MacMahon was much too loyal to stand in the way of a restoration if one could be effected. The Government carried the order of the day by about 60, but they have damaged themselves irretrievably and dare not apply for a vote of confidence. The public will now look on the Government as mere conspirators, and will understand that the Republican form of Government is not on its trial.

Moreover on the 10th inst. the Prince Imperial attained his majority (18.) It must be understood that the Napoleons have always been strong advocates of the plebiscite and of universal suffrage. Now just at this time M. de Broglie is attempting, by means of a chamber which has no legal status, and which he knows well misrepresents France, to disenfranchise three million voters. The Buonapartists determined on making a demonstration at Chiselhurst, to pay their obeisance to Prince Louis on his coming of age. The result was most effective, about 7,000 people went to Camden House to deliver an address, which elicited a splendid reply. The Prince said that he claimed the Throne by the votes of the people—if that vote were adverse, he should submit to it, but to nothing else. He referred to MacMahon as the Duke of Magenta, his father's comrade in victory and defeat, and he approved of the seven years' term as a period during which the permanent government of France might be arranged. The Buonapartist prospects have looked up ever since most amazingly, and it is very doubtful whether the government dare go on with their disenfranchisement scheme. Certainly the Buonapartist vote in the country will exceed that of the Legitimists. Thiers says that the rival dynastic claims are irreconcileable, and wants a conservative republic by a popular vote. The Prince Imperial says that he will submit his claim to the popular vote and abide the result. But the government say we have the army at our back, we will disinfranchise in such a cunning way as to bring about the election of the Comte de Chambord as Henri Cinq.!! That is really the true position of affairs. It cannot last.

But in other respects things look very flashy. It may be taken as certain that France will attack Germany as soon as she feels in a condition to do so, and it is clear that the Ultramontane dodge will be worked to the uttermost. It must be remembered that if the present government of France should embark on such a war, that all party differences would be healed. But France cannot make allies, whilst Germany can. Such a war means the reinstatement, and the consequent ruin, of the Italian Kingdom—therefore, the Italians are the firm allies of Germany. The Pope relied on Austria, but he is clearly mistaken. He lately wrote a letter to the Emperor of Austria, which was handed to his Minister of Foreign Affairs to reply to. It is stated that his Majesty does not intend to give explanations to the Roman Curia respecting the Austrian ecclesiastical laws—evidently believing that the things that are Cæsar's do not belong to his Holiness the Pope. What must be the amazement of the Vatican at this last and crowning defection? The Apostolic King refusing obedience to the voice of Peter; the sometime "Chalmant" to the old shadowy honours of the extinguished "Holy Roman" realm declining to listen to what Gibbon called "the ghost of the old Empire sitting amid the ruins of Rome!" The Papal letter which the Emperor has thus treated constitutionally was, like the letter of his Holiness to the Emperor William, a direct, personal, appeal. Pius IX. disdains all considerations of free Parliaments or responsible Ministers; he implies that the Sovereigns themselves are personally answerable for their acts, and that he has a right to convince or sway their consciences. Such interventions prove clearly enough that it is impossible to keep up the distinction sometimes asserted between spiritual and temporal affairs.

Bismarck seems personally anxious to precipitate the quarrel. He speaks against the French wherever and whenever he has the opportunity. So much so that the present French minister at Berlin has requested to be removed elsewhere. Bismarck is, however, very ill indeed—fever and gout I should suppose. He has suffered acute pain and great prostration. He is a little better, but still very bad. He is a passionate, imperious, full blooded man, and I suppose a very free liver, for his face is as red as port wine almost.

SPAIN.

The interest in Spain is concentrated on Bilbao. It is being besieged by the Carlists, but holds out manfully, although 200 shells per diem are thrown into it. Serrano with all the forces the Government can muster has superseded Moriones, and is marching to the relief of the place. Serrano is a good general, but if he fails the Carlist chance will be vastly increased. He seems to be unable to raise 40,000 men.

SIR JOHN SMALE.

You will have been advised by telegram that your Chief-Justice has been made a Knight, the first incumbent of the office that ever obtained that honor. There is one peculiarity about the matter, Sir John Smale never trackled either to the powers at Downing-street, to the local governing powers of the Colony, or to the wishes of the public. He took his own course, and was generally in warm water with all, the legal profession included. He did what he conceived to be right and looked to the end. In this light the honor is a very great one.

THE GERMAN MINISTER AT YEDDO.

Herr von Brandt, the German Minister at Japan, who had lately some difficulty with the Japanese Government, is about to be removed to Peking, where he will replace Herr von Rehfues.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne case is breaking out again. The Benchers of Gray's Inn, to which Dr. Kenealy belongs, held a meeting to discuss the question of an investigation being held upon his conduct during the late trial. The result was that an investigation was deemed necessary and is ordered accordingly. Dr. Kenealy's disrespect to the court cannot be inquired into—the question is whether he was instructed to make all the wild statements he did—and if he were so instructed, whether any, or what, evidence was suggested to support the outrageous charges he made in defamation of people's character. For instance, he suggested that the *Bella* was purposely scuttled. Was he instructed to say so, and what evidence was tendered him in support of such a charge? If there were no evidence he had no right to make the statement—if there were, why did he not produce it? The same with a hundred other charges. He will be expelled the Inn, you may be sure, which means disrobing. It serves him quite right.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(*Times.*)

A well-informed foreign correspondent writes on the recent rising in Japan, provoked by the refusal of the Mikado's Government to declare war against Corea:—

"For some time the telegraph has brought reports from Japan of seditious movements and attempts at insurrection, but the telegrams have, as is their wont, restrained themselves to laconic statements of facts without entering upon any explanation of them. According to the last news, the insurrection has been quelled by the energetic intervention of the Government troops, and the movement may be considered as suppressed. But even if this should prove to be so, a short exposition of its probable causes may not be without interest to the public, whose eyes have been for the last few years turned with attention and sympathy towards the progress of Japan, the England of Asia. In one of the telegrams it has been stated as a rumour from Yokohama that a general discontent prevailed in the country because the Government of the Mikado refused to declare war against Corea, and that a general civil war would be impending if the Government did not comply with the national wishes in this respect. There is every reason to believe that the subdued troubles in the province of Kiusiu have another and a deeper root.

"When, in 1868, the Taicoomate had been overthrown, and when the Mikado had, by the aid of the great Princes of Satsuma, Nuguto, Tosas, and others, been reinstalled in the possession of undivided Sovereign power, uniting once more in his hands, after an interval of several centuries, both the temporal and the spiritual chief authority, Japan became, as is well known, the theatre of the most remarkable revolution ever recorded in history. The all but independent feudal lords, the Daimios, who had held undisputed sway in their own States and Provinces, and kept their own armies and navies, deposited on one and the same day, in August, 1871, in pursuance of a peaceable congestion, their entire authority in the hands of the Mikado, who, has become, in fact, what he had hitherto been only in name, the ruler of Japan. Not fully three years have passed since that surprising event, but already a strong tide of reaction has set in. It appears that some of the largest Daimios, the Prince of Satsuma the foremost among them, repent their voluntary submission, and feel discontented with the small influence upon public affairs left to them. On the other hand, public opinion, after having eagerly applauded the sudden change, begins to feel that in such a revolution from top to bottom, not everything is smooth and pleasant. As far as can be seen, the dissatisfaction is not as yet turned against the Mikado or his supreme power, but rather against the administrative principles followed by his Government. And it is undeniable that the present Ministry are overdoing a good thing by the suddenness and want of due consideration with which they are remodelling all time-honoured institutions of the country after European fashion, and, still more, by their childish innovations in dress, hairdressing, clocks, domestic customs, and other such external trifles deeply connected with the traditional notions of the nation. It may be easier to change the religion of the Japanese than to cut their tails or plaits, and an attempt to change the numbers of the dial is more likely to be resented as an encroachment of personal freedom than a retrenchment of political liberty. The malcontents have had easy work in fanning this smouldering fire into a dangerous flange. But now, of late, the Opposition has mounted an old national hobby, the protection of Japan to feudal sovereignty over the peninsula of Corea.

"The relations between Japan and Corea are a tale of very auld lang syne. It was about the year 200 B.C. that the Japanese first set foot upon the peninsula, first as friends, then as enemies, at last as lords and masters. The higher civilization and culture of China found its way to the Japanese islands by this route; so when Buddhism had (about 400 A.D.) been introduced from China to Corea, the new faith was soon carried over to Japan, and had, two centuries later, become the most widely-spread religion there. Towards the close of the 16th century the friendly relations between Japan and Corea were disturbed by the ambitious designs of the renowned Taicoon, Taiko-Sama, who claimed supremacy over Corea, and, as this was refused, declared war against the former ally of his country. In two expeditions, the first in 1592 and 1593, the second in 1597 and 1598, he not only subdued Corea, but seriously menaced the Chinese Empire, when, death put an end to his further victories, and led to a peace, by which the Japanese conquerors agreed to leave the peninsula. Only the small colony of Fusarkai, on the south-western coast of Corea, remained under the dominion of Japan, and here a Japanese population of some hundred souls carried on a limited trade with the Coreans. Fusarkai was administered by the Japanese Prince of Tsus-Sima, a small island in the Strait of Corea; that became also the place for exchange of civilities between the two countries. In course of time the subservience consequent upon the conquests of Taiko-Sama had changed into a friendship on equal terms, the two nations trading peacefully with each other, and each of the two Courts sending Embassies to the other whenever there was a change of Sovereign, or some important event had happened in the reigning houses. It is upon this feeble ground that the Japanese now found their claims of sovereignty over Corea. Their real design is, perhaps, not to enforce this more than dubious claim, but rather to compel Corea to conclude with them a Treaty of commerce and friendship like that ratified last year between China and Japan. But when an Embassy was, about a twelve-month ago, sent to Corea to obtain this end the Ambassadors are reported to have met with a very uncivil reception, and this so deeply hurt the feelings of the Japanese that in the first moment of passion the Government felt strongly tempted to try their newly-remodelled army and their new European weapons in a campaign against their neighbour. The nation caught fire at once, and the idea of war against the former friend became extremely popular; most of all in the army, burning to reap laurels after a long period of peace. On maturer reflection the Government found reason, however, to take a cooler view of the supposed affront, and to this the experience from the unsuccessful campaigns against Corea of France in 1866, and of the United States in 1871, has, no doubt, contributed a good deal. At all events, it was considered safest to put off any decisive step until after the return of the great Embassy to the European Courts in the latter half of 1873. When this Embassy reached Japan a complete change was made in the composition of the Ministry, the hitherto dominant warlike party being discarded and Prince Iwakura, the Chief of the Embassy and a decided antagonist of the war, being made provisional Prime Minister. In this peaceable disposition of the present leader of the Japanese Government is to be sought the cause of the attempt made to assassinate him near Yeddo, in last December, an attempt which he was fortunate enough to frustrate.

"There is every reason to believe that the local mutiny in the island of Kiusiu, of which the telegraphic news has lately told us, has been instigated by the Princes of Satsuma, Tosas, and others, in order to force the Government into a mad war against Corea, probably with the intention of seeing the forces of the State expended upon the foreign foe, and thus delivering the enfeebled Mikado defenceless into the hands of his domestic enemies. The district of Tizen with the central town of Saga, the head-quarters of the insurrection, borders in the south on the States of Satsuma, the part of Japan where the bloody and warlike traditions of the past have been most religiously preserved, and the population of which furnishes the fiercest, most valiant, and most obstinate warriors, as will be remembered from the bombardment of Kagosima by the English squadron on the 15th of August, 1863. That the Prince of Satsuma is no stranger to the movement may also be concluded from the fact mentioned in a telegram from Nagasaki that he is supposed to be present at Saga, though it is unknown whether it is with the intention of taking part in the rising. When the sedition broke out, Prince Iwakura tendered his resignation, but the Mikado showed great firmness in refusing to accept it, and the Government, on its side, gave proof of praiseworthy energy and activity by fitting out in a very short time an expedition of 3,000 men and putting them ashore near Fukoroka on the north-west coast of Kiusiu. This little army has sufficed to put down in the space of scarcely a week, the whole sedition, and to prevent the leaders of the Opposition from openly adopting its cause. The rest of Japan seems to have been undisturbed by the movement; at least, the telegraph lines have been cut only in the province of Tizen, the correspondence going on without any interruption from Simoncski to Yokohama and Yeddo. It may be hoped, therefore, that the Government may be able to keep in bounds the fermentation of spirit and to calm public feeling by shewing some moderation in their reforms, at the same time as all criminal attempts are met with a strong hand. At all events, there is no ground whatever for the supposition that the discontent is likely to be directed against the Europeans, for whichever of the two parties might obtain the chief power in Japan is likely to bid for the assistance of the foreign Powers.

"It will be seen that the above remarks rest chiefly upon conjectures and upon constructions of the meagre facts hitherto sent us by the telegraph. No other material is as yet at hand. When, however, further particulars reach us they will, I venture to say, essentially, if not in every detail, be found to confirm the views here taken of the late events in Japan."

THE WRONGS OF SCOTLAND.

There seems to be no doubt that owing to some mysterious change of climate Scotland is becoming year by year less productive in the matter of fruit. At a meeting of the Botanical Society recently, Mr. M'Nab read a paper on "Further evidences of Climatal Changes in Scotland," and mentioned that several old Scotch gardeners, as well as amateur cultivators, concurred with his opinion that many varieties of fruit now cultivated in that country were by no means equal to what they were from 30 to 50 years ago. Ribston pippins and nonpareil apples are alleged to be inferior in size and flavour as well as number to the specimens formerly seen. The jargonelle pear, once extensively grown and thoroughly ripened on standard trees in various districts of Scotland, is now exceedingly scarce. The famous "Curse of Gowrie" orchards, which half a century ago were so remunerative, and in which 70 varieties of apples and 36 varieties of pears were cultivated as standards, still exist, but with a sadly-diminished production of fruit. The Clydesdale orchards are in the same failing condition. The damson shows signs of becoming extinct, and the common black sloe and bramble berries are in like manner on the decline. From the old minute books of the Caledonian Horticultural Society it appears that from 1810 they offered prizes for peaches grown on open walls without the aid of fire flues; but after 1837 these were discontinued, and the generality of the competition peaches sent are grown on fined walls or in peach houses. Similar painful evidence was given with regard to cherries, gooseberries, and Scotch-grown American cranberries, and even the filbert and hazel nuts are, it is stated, not by any means so flourishing now as formerly. From 1812 to 1826 the large white poppy was cultivated in the field in various parts of Scotland for the making of opium, and about 50 years ago tobacco was frequently grown in certain districts. All is changed or changing now, although several winters of late years have been remarkable for their mildness, and proved most favourable for flowering plants. The Scotch, however, cannot feed on flowers, and are much to be pitied under the calamity with which they are threatened of being dependent on our English greengrocers and fruiterers for their supplies of fruit.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

What do we often drop, but never stop to pick up? A hint.

The tea-kettle is said to be the only singer which

THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE CLAIMANT IN COURT.

The defendant was dressed in his usually plain and neat manner; but his enormous bulk seemed to have diminished somewhat. His face, on the other hand, appeared to have grown larger, heavier, and flabbier; his hair thinner and darker, but it was as carefully arranged as of yore. Altogether he had a decidedly unwholesome and sallow cast of countenance—not a trace of colour, a little lividity about the mouth, bistre rings round his eyes, and the look generally of a man faded and out of health. He stood up for some moments, shaking hands and exchanging a few words now with one, now with another of a little knot of persons gathered round him. He smiled, and seemed to be joking once or twice, nor did the smile seem to be forced, or the jocularity an attempt at bravado. Presently he sate him down at his little green-baize table, and proceeded methodically to open a small leathern bag which lay before him, and to open and sort a packet of letters. He got tired, however, very soon of this; at all events, the task seemed to have become irksome to him; and for full twenty minutes he sat quite supine and mute, with his hands on his knees. Now and again he would solemnly roll his head, now to one, now to the other side, gazing at the reporters poring over their notes, or to the army of martyrs in the jury-box, with a stale and accustomed hir. He was, prechance as weary of them as they had grown weary of him. Three very noticeable individuals, sitting below the Master's table, were right over against Orton. One was a well-built gentleman with a grey beard and moustache. Another was very personable to look at, with a military and somewhat of a cavalry air, who wore ample moustaches and whiskers, and his well-pomatumed locks carefully parted down the middle. They were all in quiet and decorous civilian garb—dark overcoats, dark neck scarves; and I think the military-looking gentleman wore a horseshoe pin in his cravat; and to the observing eye every iota of their garb, their port and mien and behaviour spoke unmistakeably these two words—"Scotland Yard." They were, indeed, officers of the detective force; two more of their *confreres* were close by; and their business was to keep their cavernous eyes on the defendant, and to take care that he should not do himself nor any one else a mischief if matters went, from his point of view, wrong. There was no knowing what he might do, looking at the remarkably eccentric things he was shrewdly suspected to have already done. Fortunately, the proceedings came to a close without the interference of the detectives being required.

THE SCENE IN COURT WHILE THE JURY WERE DELIBERATING.

The jury were given in charge to the usher of the Court for the consideration of their verdict. The crowd in the *pourtour*, or alley skirting the amphitheatre of seats, was by this time so great that the task of carving out a passage for the jury as they descended from their box was more than herculean. However, the twelve honest men dug and delved their way through the well-dressed mob at last. The judges, with Lord Chelmsford, Mr. Hugh Childers, and a few more noblemen and gentlemen who had been sitting behind their lordships on the bench, had quitted the Court, which was immediately converted into a kind of Babel. The jangling and brangling of tongues, the giggling of the women, the general buzz and hum of five hundred garrulous human beings who had been forced to hold their tongues for one whole hour succeeded very picturesquely to that universal dumbness, broken only by the authoritative voice of justice, which had hitherto obtained. Sandwich boxes were produced; ease-bottles were uncorked; the much-maligned but necessary sherry was quaffed; and, albeit it was not yet luncheon time, people ate and drank as though at least half-a-dozen hours had elapsed since breakfast-time. The defendant sat at his little table, and it seemed, as it were, that he felt the game was up, and that it was now merely a matter of so many minutes before he was delivered over to the tormentors. It is not possible to regard him as a fool. He has "plenty brains," no doubt; and if those brains have not been obscured by some tremendous mental hallucination, he must have seen, for many days, that the pit was digging, that his feet were to tread no more the crooked paths of lying and swindling, that his abominable wickedness had been unmasked, that he was Arthur Orton, and that the end was coming. His countenance was certainly overcast, there was a slight pendulousness about the jaw, but that was all. He continued with his right hand to twitch at stray morsels of whisker about his neck. Otherwise, although as bold as brass, he was in no wise defiant or aggressive in demeanour. Nor was his look that of stupefaction, or of dull indifference to external circumstances. It was simply self-possessed, thoughtful, and a little suggestive of things in general, and of a trial at bar in the Court of Queen's Bench in particular. It is just as likely as not that, in his Newgate cell, now, with his pannikin of gruel, or his oakum-picking tackle before him, he may experience something like a sensation of relief at the knowledge that it is all over, that he has been found out, and that there is no need for him to tell any more lies, even to the gaol chaplain. With footsteps which to the audience may have seemed leaden, and slow, which to the defendant may have seemed faster and more furious than those of a wild horse bearing its rider over a precipice, the jury came back, were gathered in their box, and answered to their names as they were called over by the appointed official. Then, in reply to the formal questions of Master Cockburn, the verdict was given.

HOW THE CONVICT WAS TAKEN OUT OF COURT.

The spectators poured into Westminster Hall. There were some that ran, and some that leapt, "like troutlets in a pool." But I had a *convoy*, and was bound to be for a season a dweller on the threshold. Strolling through Westminster Hall, ascending the *hautpas* at its extremity, passing through hall and corridor, shining with statues and pictures, and grand in Gothic tracery and blazoned mosaic and encaustic tile-work, I came at last to the Grand Central Lobby of the Commons House of Parliament, and sat me down for a while to rest. The weather had become gloriously fine, the sun was shining brilliantly, and there came trooping through the corridors and into the lobby a few groups of country cousins, school-girls, and *flâneurs* bent on seeing, according to the pleasant Saturday custom, the Houses of Lords and Commons. But these sightseers gradually faded away, and those who would have followed in their wake were discreetly turned back by the police. Somebody was coming. You heard the measured, but rapid, tramp of a body of men: You heard their feet clattering over the tesselated pavement, and then there swept into the lobby a strange procession. It was headed by Inspector Denning. Arthur Orton by his side, next him another officer, Superintendent Mott close at hand, and a strong cohort of constables of the A division bringing up the rear. The man, his hat set somewhat at the back of his head, had not, through the consideration of Mr. Denning, been handcuffed. He walked with a swinging gait, keeping pace tolerably well with the rapid tramp of his guards; but he looked slightly breathed. Turning out of the lobby to the right, the party descended a staircase, passed passages to the right and to the left, and entered upon a courtyard, in which, close to the door of egress, a van was drawn up. This was not the ordinary police-court and gaol van, or "Black Maria," no compartment in which would perhaps have been wide enough for a culprit of Orton's bulk, but an omnibus painted black, and used for the conveyance of constables when it is their duty to attend the Sessions Courts for the purpose of identifying prisoners. Into this omnibus Arthur Orton was summarily hoisted; he was followed by Inspector Denning; another inspector ascended to sit by the side of the driver; a dozen constables scrambled on to the roof of the vehicle, and away went the strong horses with their load. The constables had to lie prone on their faces as the omnibus passed under the low Gothic archway of the courtyard; otherwise it might have been a case with some of them of "heads off." Passing through another court, the van emerged by the members' entrance to the House of Lords into Abingdon-street, and so, passing the Victoria Tower to the left, and completely baffling and leaving in ignorance of the route to be taken by Orton and his captors the enormous multitude collected in Palace-yard, the carriage proceeded by the Horseferry-road, over Lambeth Bridge, through Stangate, through Stamford-street, and over Blackfriars Bridge, to Newgate. While crossing the lobby on his way to the police carriage he was asked by Inspector Denning if the police were walking too rapidly for his convenience; he replied that their pace was a little too quick, "as he had a bad cold, and was very fat." He said nothing after this until the van was crossing Lambeth Bridge, when he remarked incidentally that it was a very fine day—a circumstance which could scarcely fail to strike him, as he had left Beaconsfield gardens in his brougham that morning in the midst of a dense white fog. Before sentence was pronounced he had taken his watch from his pocket and given it to young Bogle. Other jewellery or valuables he had none on his person. When searched nothing was found on him but a small pocket-knife, a photograph or two of himself, a few shillings, some unimportant papers, and a handkerchief.

INNKEEPER AND GUEST.

The habit of shooting his guest is not a peculiarity which seems likely to enhance the popularity of a tavernkeeper, or to add to the attractions of his house. Yet it is a custom which, in some parts of the country appears to be gaining ground so rapidly as to make travelling rather an insecure business. It began apparently in Indiana, where an irrate hotelkeeper shot a chance sojourner for the crime of blotting his register. Then it spread to San Francisco, but as the person there shot was a reporter, and as, judging from some late events, the San Francisco reporter is a rather loose fish, nobody minded the eccentricity. Lastly, the fashion has appeared in North Carolina, where the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel has indulged himself in what appears to be on its face a most wanton and unprovoked murder. The story, as it comes by telegraph, is that a young man from Richmond, named Charles Neal, who was staying at the St. Charles, was requested by Elliott, the proprietor, to pay his bill, "as he did not want him any longer in his house." To this agreeable intimation Mr. Neal appears to have responded in fitting terms, and the bill was presented, and, very naturally under the circumstances, found to be too large. A dispute ensued, which terminated, however, without any open rupture, and so the matter rested until the next morning. Then, as Neal was talking to an acquaintance in the vestibule of the house, Elliott stepped up, and, grasping him by the arm, "told him he must leave his house." Neal replied, "I reckon not," whereupon Joseph Elliott, son of the proprietor, drew a revolver, and, without so much as a word of warning or defiance, shot Neal through the heart. The unfortunate young man fell crying, in words which all who hear of the atrocity must surely repeat, "It is a cowardly act," and died instantly. Is there a secret league, perhaps, of hotel proprietors for the gradual elimination of undesirable customers, or are these but sporadic outbursts of that insulted hotel dignity which every traveller has trembled at while he admired? In any event it would be a convenience if hotelkeepers who have adopted the innovation would publish a schedule of their degrees of offence and rates of punishment. It might be attached to the list of charges and to the rules limiting the introduction of babies, laundresses, and dogs, which in most hotels are affixed to the inside of the bed-room door, and afford the tired traveller a brief and simple literary refreshment before retiring. From this proposed supplement he would also learn for what offences he would be instantly shot, and for what only seriously wounded or perhaps severely beaten. Thus, blotting the register, or disputing the bill, or refusing to leave the house when requested by the proprietor, would be instant annihilation. Objecting to go to the sixth floor, or complaining about the quality of the coffee, might be regarded as insults to be sufficiently avenged by the loss of an arm or a leg, while a broken rib or two would condone such minor offences as addressing the clerk without making a very low bow, or, perhaps addressing the proprietor at all. By the adoption of some such plan as this the careful traveller might be able so to shape his actions as to avoid being shot.—*New York Times.*

GREAT HARDSHIP.—An iron steamer.

EDITORS IN DIFFICULTIES.—Herr Schwab, editor of the Ultramontane *Rheinpfalz*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for irreverence towards the German Emperor. The windows of the new publishing office of the *Bonn Gazette* have recently been repeatedly broken. A bullet was also fired into the editor's room, apparently coming from the Munster-square.

The prize of twenty guineas, offered by Mr. Henry Neville, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, for the best ode and anthem on the entry of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride into London, was awarded, by the unanimous adjudication of Messrs. Tom Taylor, C. L. Kenny, and J. Knight, to two poems written by Mr. F. E. Weatherly. The productions are not very meritorious, but they are much superior to Tennyson's laboured and heavy, "Welcome" which has appeared.

The *Movimento* of Genoa publishes the text of a curious autograph of Tasso, belonging to the collection of the Marquis Villanova. It is as follows:—"March 2nd, 1570.—The undersigned acknowledges the receipt from M. Abramam Levi of 25 lire, for which he leaves in pledge a sword of the same value, six shirts, four sheets, and two napkins.—Torquato Tasso." The illustrious author of "Jerusalem Delivered" was twenty-six years old when he wrote those lines. Torquato Tasso pawning his shirts to live!

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As reported by Chinese.

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Saigon Rice, 9,000, piculs, at $1.67, by Man-fook-shing to local trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $11.20, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 100 bags, at $3.30, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Liquorice, 50 bags, at $6.50, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 20 tubs, at $15.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

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Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

ly 966 Hongkong, 13th June, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above places at noon TO-DAY, 29th inst.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1874. [5d 633

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Steamer
"CASSANDRA,"
Langer, Master, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Queen's Road Central.

4d 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES"
will be despatched on or about the 4th May. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

14d 599 Hongkong, 21st April, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer
"SYLVIA,"
Johannsen, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 29th instant, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 643 Hongkong, 28th April, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Bark
"CATHARINA"
will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 644 Hongkong, 28th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"WINDWARD,"
Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"BURTON STATHER,"
Capt. Carphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
(To follow the American Ship "Malay.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"ORACLE,"
Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 575 Hongkong, 18th April, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain Santa Coloma, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 508 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"MALAY,"
B. P. Clough, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 494 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque "*BOREAL*," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Danish Steamship
"ASIA,"
810 tons, Captain Moless, expected here from Calcutta in about a fortnight.
For Charter, apply to
KWONG HING,
57, *Praya.*

7d 637 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.
By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 157 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aybrooth.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON, that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE-GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, 18 MAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 1st May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 8th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW Y

Extracts.

CHILDE GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL.

(ON LEAVING FOR PALESTINE.)

I.

Adieu, adieu! my native land
Fades into Tory blue;
Since Dizzy holds the reins in hand,
I've got no work to do.
As on this steamer's deck I pace,
And hear the sea-mew's cry,
I think of how I lost my place.
Oh! what a "gull" was I!

II.

Oh Fool! to thus the House dissolve
To my complete confusion.
But who could dream it would involve
So great a *dis-illusion?*
In calmer mood, I need not seek
So far to find the cause;
'Twas Bob Lowe's tongue, 'twas Ayrton's cheek,
And Forster's fatal *clause.*

III.

Once England blessed me fervently,
It does not now complain;
But surely will my party sigh,
Till I come back again.
O Liberal party, do not grieve,
Your Will you cannot get.
My precious schemes, you know, can't leave
The Land of *Promise* yet.

IV.

Farewell, go home, my gentle Bruce,
New Lord of Aberdare,
Just now, you're not the slightest use,
Indeed you never were.
You muddled all the things you tried,
As you yourself confessed.
Amongst the Peers you safe can hide;
You are as like the rest.

V.

"On Palestine your fancy dotes,"
Quoth Bruce, "I know your wish
To view that lake where Peter's boats
Were nearly sunk with fish.
But won't your pleasure there be damped
By thoughts of England dear,
Of how our William's *craft* was swamped
By wondrous *draughts* of beer."

VI.

For your remarks, my Bruce, best thanks;
But I must see that strand,
Where *publicans* with sinner ranks—
Think! what a Holy Land!
For 'twixt two stools I'm fairly floored,
Stern need makes me a rover,
For Greenwich puts me under *Board*,
And England throws me over.

VII.

'Tis true a Russian princess fair
Has wed our Royal scion,
But why should voters hug the bear?—
They love the "Golden Lion."
Beware! or England's sure to come
To most tremendous ruin,
If this fair realm, the Lion's home,
Be given up to *Brewin*.

VIII.

Strong Samson's home I long to view,
With envy, Lowe, don't frown;
For our Committees sat on you,
Yet could not keep you down.
And when you spoke against Reform,
Down came the House with cheers;
But now, in quite another form,
It's all about our ears.

IX.

Save Lowe, "Why visit Stephen's tomb?
Will that your heartstrings steel
'Gainst thoughts of our St. Stephen's doom,
Beneath the Hebrew's heel?
Why seek the Mount where thousands five
Were fed on dishes few?
On millions five the Tories thrive,
With 'loaves and fishes' too."

X.

I've led the Liberals ill, I own;
The Tories beat us hollow.
To Jericho my party's gone;
I think I'd better follow.
Our foes, I have a pious hope,
Some jobbery will try,
To hang themselves, I'll give them rope,
My native land, Good-bye!

A PENDANT.

Victoria, mother of the English race,
J. Tennyson, thy poet, one thing lack.
Long since I owned my pension to thy grace;
Give me its ancient comrade now—*the sack!*
—(*Examiner.* E. H.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PASSION FLOWER.

The most remarkable plant amongst the islands of the Meshera is a climbing passion flower—the *Adenia venenata*, the bright green leaves of which are applied by the natives of Central Africa for the purpose of drawing blisters. These leaves have, however, a poisonous property, which has proved fatal to camels. Camels have but a feeble power of smelling, and eat freely of whatever looks green, so that all attempts to acclimatise them here have been without success. It is the same plant which deprived Sir Samuel Baker of his pack-ass in Latuka. The most noticeable thing about the plant is the large development of its stem, which grows half under the soil, and projects with a strange protuberance some cubic feet in extent. At the end of this the stem breaks out into a number of long climbing stalks, which mount upwards to a considerable height. One example of these stems I packed in [illegible] and sent to Berlin, where, after a period of ten months, it was found to retain its vitality, and a palm-house soon developed a number of young shoots. The water furnished a variety of fishes; amongst those few were more frequently seen than a sort of harness fish (*Polypterus bichir*). But the creature which most particularly arrested my attention was the salamander-like fish of Gambia, which with its four slim feet projecting from its fish-like form, had a mouth like that of a shark. I saw specimens between three and four feet long. Its flabby, slimy flesh is disgusting to the Nubians, although Sir Samuel Baker, who found the same species in the Albert Nyanza, could not sufficiently praise its flavour.—"*The Heart of Africa,*" *by Dr. Georg Schweinfurth.*

THE SALT-PITS OF AFGHANISTAN.

For several miles our road led over a succession of salt pits and ovens, and lying about we found several samples of the alimentary salt prepared here from the soil. It was in fine white granules, massed together in the form of the earthen vessel in which the salt has been evaporated. The process of collecting the salt is very rough and simple. A circular pit or conical basin, seven or eight feet deep, and about twelve feet in diameter, is excavated. Around its circumference is dug a succession of smaller pits or circular basins, each about two feet wide by one and a half feet deep. On one side of the large pit is a deep excavation, to which the descent from the pit is by a sloping bank. In this excavation is a domed oven, with a couple of fireplaces. At a little distance off are the piles of earth scraped from the surface and ready for treatment. And, lastly, circling round each pit is a small water-cut, led off from a large stream running along the line of the pits.

Such is the machinery. The process is simply this: A shovelful of earth is taken from the heap and washed in the basins (a shovelful for each) circling the pit. The liquor from these is, whilst yet turbid, run into the great central pit, by breaking away a channel for it with the fingers. This channel is then closed with a dab of mud, and fresh earth washed, and the liquor run off as before; and so on till the pit is nearly full of brine. This is allowed to stand till the liquor clears. It is then ladled out into earthen jars, set on the fire, and boiled to evaporation successively, till the jar is filled with a cake of granular salt. The jars are then broken, and the mass of salt (which retains its shape) is ready for conveyance to market.

Large quantities of this salt are used by the nomad population, and a good deal is taken to Kandahar. The quantity turned out here annually must be very great. The salt-pits extend over at least ten miles of country we traversed, and we saw certainly several thousand pits.—"*From the Indus to the Tigris,*" *H. W. Bellew, C.S.I.*

OF FACES.

Lavater I think it is who requires all right-minded persons to have what he terms "homogeneous faces," every feature and trait and curve in harmony with all the rest, and all leading up to the same meaning. In sincere faces, all the changing features do so; but it is difficult to see why, when we take the permanent features, these must be good faces; it is essential to beauty, no doubt; but if the face be an evil one, its character will hardly be mended by having no opposing trait, no redeeming feature left. The greater Napoleon had a homogeneous face, and certainly all the Madonnas have. But so also Tito's must have been, and if any one has a good picture of Mephistopholes, I fancy it will be the same throughout. Indeed one would think that these people must be wholly good or wholly bad, only that there are none such in the world. The people we call single-hearted are likely to have homogeneous faces, so are the simple and the vigorous. If their circumstances suit them, they will be well content; but you sometimes find them at war with all their surroundings, and then they are altogether unhappy—no part of their nature is at rest. These too, are the people who can be killed by grief. The ordinary photographs of Keble, the prints of Pope Pius VII., Rousseau, and Watts give us unhomogeneous faces. If, then, incongruous faces are not the handsomest, nor the most loveable, nor the opposite thing, they are generally the most difficult to understand and the most in need of being understood. Probably their owners don't understand themselves. When one sees one set of features contradicting the other, the whole face tells us of an inward conflict; a complexity of character that must be always troublesome to the man himself and often very inconvenient to his friends. And not only are these the most in need of being understood, that as it is ever the struggle that pleases us, they are also the most interesting to study. Generally the incongruity consists, I think, in the mouth and chin failing to support the upper part of the face; and then the meaning of it is most frequently that the man's nature is better than his acquirements, not being duly supported by his energy. Now it is wonderful how far more common good foreheads and eyes are amongst us than good mouths and chins. This is evident from the fact that we meet so many more grand-looking men now they have readopted their beards than we used to do; for there can be no doubt that when a man has a good mouth and firm chin, he loses greatly in looks by concealing these in his beard. And this is a very gratifying fact—not that of the beards, but that about good upper faces being so much the most common. For our next rule is, "Observe the forehead to discover what a man is by nature, or what he may become according to his nature; and the motionless closed mouth when you would know what he actually is, or has become by habit." The upper face, the head, brow, and eyes express the intelligence and nature of the man; the lower part, the mouth and chin, give us the measure of his resolution and strength; his practical or acquired ability, and the temper which he himself, or his circumstances, may have formed in him. The movable features which chiefly (not wholly) give us the passing changes of thought and feeling, are the mouth and nostrils on the one part, the eyes, eyelids and brow on the other. In polished society the expression of the eyebrows and the mouth are voluntary except in moments of self-forgetfulness or rest, and then the lips take the form of the governing or habitual disposition.—*Victoria Magazine.*

A NEW YORK RAILWAY SIGNAL OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Troy Times* writes:—The signal office is a little room at the northern entrance of the depôt, about 30ft. above the pavement. It is reached by a narrow passage way from the west side, and when you get into it you see a sight which made Jones go into an unmistakable surprise. Looking down the depôt there was a space of more than 600ft. extent by 200ft. breadth, covered with an iron roof and lighted from the top. Trains of cars were coming and going incessantly, but no confusion was perceptible, and everything, as my friend said, "went on like clockwork." There are two operators in service here, relieving each other during a tour of duty which extends from 5 a.m. to 11 at night, their motions being regulated by a large and costly clock. The gentleman in charge received us very politely, but before we had hardly thanked him we heard the sharp and rapid ring of a bell overhead. It was marked "Ninety-sixth to Seventy-fifth-street." "You see," said the operator, "there is a train coming in, and it wants to know if we are ready for it." "But how does it ring that bell?" said Jones. "By electricity," was the reply. "This is Hall's patent, which works like a charm." In a few minutes another bell rang. It was marked "Sixty-first to Fifty-sixth-street." "The train now reports itself again," said the operator, "and this renews notice either to prepare for it, or to signal it to stop." He touched a telegraphic machine, and then said, "This throws up the signal to come in," and sure enough in a few minutes the train arrived. One hundred and forty trains arrive and depart in a day, including the Central Hudson, the Harlem, and the New Haven Roads, and hence the signal service is one of incessant activity. The operator then informed us that each road has four starting bells of different keys, all of which were rung by him by means of electricity. Three started passenger trains, and one ordered out the cars as soon as emptied. "You see," said he, "this train which has just come in. The passengers are gone, and I want to know if the baggage is taken out." He touched a stop and rang a bell (as he said) 600ft. distant. In a moment a bell overhead struck twice. "Baggage is out," he said, "otherwise he would have struck once, and I would have waited. I must order the train out. Do you see that locomotive just ahead? Well, now, see it move." He touched a stop, and I saw the letter Z displayed at a window in a side building. "He hears a bell ring also," said the operator. The engine backed down and hitched to the empty train and the Z disappeared. "I shall now send him out," said the operator, as he touched another stop, and the empty train at once moved forward and left the station. The letters X Y Z (I may add parenthetically) designate the locomotives of the Harlem, Hudson River, and New Haven Roads, and are the signals to back down and connect with trains. "I am now about to send out a passenger train," continued the operator, "a half-hour ago I struck twice to open the doors and let the passengers pass from the sitting-room to the cars. Now I shall soon close that very door, but first I must stop checking baggage." A small knob was touched by his finger. "Now," said he, "the next trunk that comes must wait for another train. There (another touch with the finger), the baggage car is hauled out and switched on to the right track. Five minutes more and she is off." Here goes the 'close the door bell'; (at a touch) no one passes in after this. Now I say 'all aboard'" (a touch), and we hear the distant voice of the conductor echoing through the vaulted roof. "Now it moves" (another touch), and the rumbling movement was immediately perceptible, and in a few moments the train left the station. As the cars go up the road they signal their progress by ringing bells in the same office until they have got through the city streets, and thus give assurance of a clear track for all that may follow. The station will contain 12 trains of 13 cars each, and by means of this wonderful system they are all managed with despatch and safety.

NATURAL WONDERS ON THE OTTAWA.

A professional gentleman of this locality sends us for publication the particulars of a floating island, which he has observed in one of the back townships of Argenteuil. Between the third and fourth ranges of Wentworth is a sheet of water about a mile long and half a mile wide, called Long Lake, through which flows the West River. In this lake there is a small island about three-quarters of an acre in length and breadth. This island, says our informant, has trees growing upon it, and floats up and down the lake by the action of the wind. Our informant says he landed upon the island and found it of a marshy or cranberry swamp character. It is said that during a recent lumber season the island floated to the lower end of the lake, where it blocked up the outlet to the river, and caused no inconsiderable effort on the part of the lumbermen to tow it away and free the passage for the logs. This country is rich in natural wonders and magnificent scenery. We hear of a stream called the Lost River which suddenly disappears in the earth beneath a huge mass of rock, and re-appears at the surface a distance of some three or four miles further on. There is also in the country a Trembling Mountain of great height with a lake at its summit. The scenic attractions of Argenteuil require only to be made known in order to be visited by a large concourse of tourists in the summer season.—*Argenteuil Advertiser.*

THE WRONGS AND THE RIGHTS OF SPINSTERS.

What have the ladies thus acknowledging their need been about all these years? Who has forced them to live alone? Is there nobody to come forward to give them a lift? What possible reason can there be to prevent unmarried, any more than married people, from being happy (or unhappy), according to their circumstances—from enjoying other pleasures, more lively than the griefs and sufferings of their neighbours? Are unmarried people shut out from all theatres, concerts, picture-galleries, parks, and gardens? May not they walk out on every day of the week? Are they locked-up all the summer time, and only let out when an east wind is blowing? Are they forced to live in one particular quarter of the town? Does Mudie refuse their subscriptions? Are they prevented from taking in the *Times*, from going out to dinner, from matchmaking, visiting, gossiping, drinking tea, talking, and playing the piano? If a lady has had three husbands, could she do more? May not spinsters as well as bachelors give their opinions on every subject, no matter how ignorant they may be? Travel about anywhere, in any costume, however inconvenient, climb up craters, publish their experiences, tame horses, write articles in the *Saturday Review*? They have gone out to battle in top boots, danced on the tightrope, taken up the Italian cause, and harangued the multitudes. They have gone to prison for distributing tracts; they have ascended Mont Blanc and come down again. They have been doctors, lawyers, clergywomen, squires—as men have been milliners, dressmakers, ballet-dancers, ladies' hairdressers. They have worn waistcoats, shirt-collars, white neckcloths, wideawakes. They have tried a hundred wild schemes, pranks, fancies; they have made themselves ridiculous, respected, particular, foolish, agreeable; and small blame to them if they have played their part honestly, cheerfully, and sincerely. I know of no special ordinance of nature to prevent men, or women either, from being ridiculous at times, and we should hate people a great deal more than we do if we might not laugh at them now and then. To go back to our spinsters, they have crossed the sea in shoals, been brave as men when their courage came to be tried; they have farmed land, kept accounts, opened shops, inherited fortunes, played a part in the world, been presented at Court! What is it that is to render life to them only one long regret? Cannot a single woman know tenderest love, faithful affection, sincerest friendship? And if Miss A. considers herself less fortunate than Mrs. B., who has an adoring husband always at home and ten thousand a year, she certainly does not envy poor Mrs. C., who has to fly to Sir Cresswell to get rid of a "life companion" who beats her with his umbrella, spends her money, and knocks her down instead of "lifting her up." With all this it is dismally true that single women, many and many of them, have a real trouble to complain of, and one which is common also to married people—that is, want of adequate means; and when the barest necessaries are provided, life can only be to many a long privation, from books, from amusement, from friendly intercourse, from the pleasure of giving, and from that social equality which is almost impossible without a certain amount of money; but then surely it is the want of money, and not of husbands, which brings such things to this pass. Husbands, the statistics tell us, it is impossible to provide; money, however, is more easily obtained.—"*Toilers and Spinsters, and other Essays,*" *by Miss Thackeray.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1017 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 28th April, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 à 24 ... per picul	$107.00 à	$116.00
" " 28 à 32 ... "	113.00 à	122.00
" " 32 à 42 ... "	122.00 à	130.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 à 7½ lbs ... per piece	$1.98 à	2.00
8 à 8½ lbs ... "	2.25 à	2.40
9 à 10 lbs ... "	2.75 à	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 à 60 reed. "	2.25 à	2.50
64 à 66 " "	2.60 à	2.75
68 à 80 " "	2.85 à	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.55 à	2.60
WHITE BROCADES, "	2.50 à	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	2.60 à	2.65
40 " "	3.70 à	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32in. 7lbs., "	1.55 à	1.65
24 " & 36 " 8lbs., "	2.20 à	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, "	3.50 à	3.95
DYED BROCADE DO. "	3.75 à	3.80
DYED DAMASK DO. ... per piece	5.50 à	6.00
CHINTZ, "	1.80 à	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.55 à	0.60
" Brown "	0.60 à	0.66
" Red "	0.75 à	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 23 inch ... per yard	0.21 à	0.22
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.18 à	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.22 à	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES ... per yard	0.61 à	0.62
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet ... per piece	8.00 à	9.50
" " Assorted "	8.40 à	9.50
" *HH* Scarlet "	8.95 à	9.00
" " Assorted "	8.30 à	8.50
CAMLETS, SSS "	17.00 à	17.50
" SS "	19.00 à	19.50
" S "	20.00 à	20.50
" *HHB* "	22.00 à	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD* "	15.00 à	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 à 6 ... per picul	4.20 à	4.30
" Hoop "	4.50 à	4.65
" Bar "	4.05 à	4.10
" Wire "	8.20 à	8.25
LEAD, "	7.00 à	7.20
STEEL, English ... per tub.	4.80 à	4.90
" Swedish "	5.00 à	5.25
TIN, Malacca ... per picul	26.50 à	28.00
TIN PLATES, per box	0.80 à	0.90
SHEATHING METAL ... per picul	26.50 à	30.00
QUICKSILVER, English "	188.00 à	190.00
" American "	190.00 à	190.00
SPELTER, "	8.30 à	8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... per picul	13.50 à	14.00
" Ningpo ... "	15.00 à	15.20
" Tientsin ... "	15.00 à	15.20
" Shantung ... "	14.50 à	15.00
" Bengal ... "	10.50 à	14.50
ALUM, "	1.80 à	1.90
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white ... "	3.90 à	4.10
" Black ... "	3.30 à	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... "	2.45 à	2.50
" " 2 ... "	2.20 à	2.25
" Siam, white ... "	1.70 à	1.85
" " mill cleaned ... "	1.60 à	1.65
" Manila ... "	2.35 à	2.40
" Singapore ... "	2.10 à	2.15
" Saigon ... "	1.50 à	1.65
" Ayracan ... "	2.10 à	2.15
" Rangoon ... "	2.35 à	2.40
SALTPETRE ... "	5.75 à	6.50
COALS, AUSTRAL ... per ton		
" English steam ... "	15.00 à	—
" American Anthracite ... "	18.00 à	—
" Sydney ... "	9.50 à	—
WINDOW GLASS ... per box	4.00 à	4.25
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits ... per pcl.	6.00 à	6.20
" Banjar ... "	5.00 à	5.25
PEPPER, White ... "	22.30 à	22.50
" Black ... "	14.50 à	14.70
BETEL NUTS ... "	3.75 à	4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar ... "	4.30 à	4.50
" South Seas ... "	15.00 à	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila ... "	1.70 à	2.00
" Siam ... "	2.20 à	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.55 à	1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	6.75 à	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin ... per pcl.	1.80 à	1.95
" California ... "	2.25 à	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 à 3 ... "	6.75 à	7.20
" " Dk. Brown ... "	3.50 à	3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown ... "	3.20 à	3.30
" Manila, Dry White ... "	4.40 à	4.50
" " Dk. Brown ... "	3.75 à	3.80
CAMPHOR, packed ... "	16.00 à	16.50
FELT, White ... "	1.80 à	1.95
" Green ... "	2.10 à	2.25
" Black ... "	1.65 à	1.70
" Yellow ... "	1.75 à	1.95
MUSHROOMS ... "	50.00 à	55.00
SEAWEED, Green ... "	1.85 à	2.00
" Cut ... "	2.50 à	2.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large ... "	12.00 à	13.75
" " middle ... "	8.25 à	8.50
" " small ... "	6.50 à	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ... "	6.00 à	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan ... "	15.70 à	15.80
" Hankow ... "	68.00 à	68.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		STEAMERS.			
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	1042	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	2725	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Hochung	Drage	Brit. str	830	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Namoa	G. Westoby	Brit. str	882	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ningpo	Reyner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiser	
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Afoune	Menior	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Bimboke	
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Burton Stather	Carpain	Brit. bk	421	Rigario & Co	
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Caroline	H. B. Meyer	Ger. bk	450	Order	
Catharina	A. Schultz	Ger. bk	340	P. Degener	
Chieftain	A. Draper	Brit. bk	655	Captain	
Oito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Vladivostock
Contest	Kruner	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Ellen Lewis	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Order	
Fiery Cross	Scutter	Brit. sch	337	Order	
Horatio Stringe	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Hongkong & China Gas Co	
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Order	
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. rng	229	Chinese	
Lesmona	F. Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	Saigon
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	813	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Maria y Vicenta	D. B. S. Coloma	Span. bk	331	Remedios & Co	Manila
Oracle	Esquiaga	Peru. sh	1799	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Rapid	E. Hunter	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Sea Bells	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Batavia
S. K. Cham Roarn	Thos. Erickson	Siam. bg	111	Order	
		RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.			
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

CANTON

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Taing	Mackay	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	—	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 21st April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Ohano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yrberri	Peru. sh	1936	Astorquia	
Coldstream	W. B. Boniface	Brit. bk	683	Order	Batavia
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Macao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Penrce	
Pawtuxet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Macao
Providencia	J. Ysauriota	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 23rd April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Ada	Assala	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adelia Carleton	Washburn	Amr. bk	593	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	McLoughlan	Brit. bk	384	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Annie Muriel	Palmquist	Brit. sch	215	Nils Moller	
Brewster	Johnson	Amr. sch	350	Russell & Co	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bg	215	Order	
Lancefield	Doron	Brit. bk	1066	Butterfield & Swire	
Lunalile	Lawrence	Haw. bk	475	Russell & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	H. Fogg & Co	
Oscar Vidal	Fox	Brit. bk	252	Nils Moller	
Whitehall	Raddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	Ningpo
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Frazar & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 14th April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Activ	Campbell	Amr. bk	291	Captain	
Arctic	Whitney	Amr. bk	340	Captain	
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. bk	218	Netherlands Trading Co	
Gipsey	Ashcroft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Jessie MacDonald	Sievewright	Brit. sch	275	Chinese	
Josephine	Long	Amr. bk	362	Captain	
Naruto	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
New York	Further	Amr. str	2119	P. M. Co	
Oregonian	Harris	Amr. str	1914	P. M. Co	
Triton	Heppingstone	Amr. bk	284	Captain	
Washi	Withers	Brit. str	221	P. M. Co	
Westminster	Grose	Brit. sh	1434	P. & O. Co	
Yorkshire	Loughlin	Brit. str	2232	Gilman & Co	

AMOY.

In port on 22nd April, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Aden	Petersen	Chi. str	507	Chinese	Singapore, &c.
Anita	Nielsen	Dan. bk	250	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Geffrard	Munday	Brit. bg	316	Order	
Hieronimus	Nissen	Ger. bg	227	Paseding & Co	Takao
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Paseding & Co	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 18th April, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yangtsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Dorothy	McLean	Brit. sh	760	Order	
Fiery Cross	Oates	Brit. sh	694	Order	
Schiller	Dinckiage	Ger. bk	352	Order	

HIOGO.

In port on 19th March, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alaveza		Span. sh	501	Chino Chantangeo	
Alhambra		Brit. sh	1349	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Aristo		Span. bk	531	Order	
Criterion		Amr. sh	1546	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Emiliano		Span. str	500	Cucullu & Co	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Harkaway		Brit. sh	815	Russell & Sturgis	
Lady Elizabeth		Brit. bk	637	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Maria Fidela		Span. bk	431	C. la Vara & Co	